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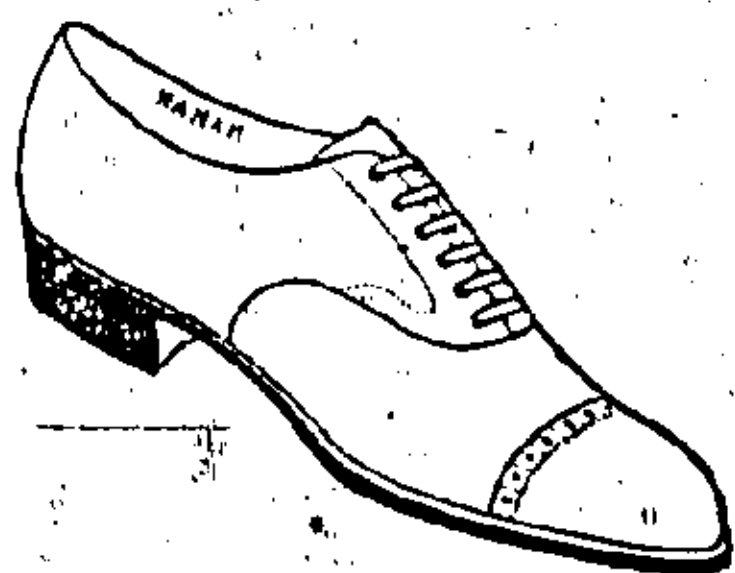
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[28-1]

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[2227]

JAPAN AND ENGLAND.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR ON THE ALLIANCE.

Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, who received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Sheffield University on June 29th, said, after the honour had been conferred on him:—

The ties of friendship and goodwill between Great Britain and his own country had never been so strong or so cordial as they were to-day. Confirmation of this was surely to be found in the telegrams, regarding the visit of Prince Arthur of Connaught to Japan. The enthusiasm of the welcome given to the Prince was not a fitful ebullition of a passing mood, but the spontaneous expression of the deep-rooted conviction and sentiment in the heart of Japan, the fruit of long intercourse. The most important and brightest part of the history of Japan's foreign relations was her relations with Great Britain, the most recent of which was the espousal of a common cause in the present world-conflict. Only the Japanese could fully appreciate the importance attached to the question of the treaty with England. To them it connoted nothing less than national emancipation. The old treaties of Japan with foreign Powers were concluded while the nation was still in a state of torpor from the long slumber of seclusion, and were signed under circumstances almost amounting to duress. No wonder they were defective in safeguarding the country's interest; indeed, they deprived Japan of the essential attributes of a sovereign State. In 1894 British diplomacy, with wise discernment and inherent justice, gave her whole-hearted support and recognition to the claims of Japan, and set an example for other Powers to follow. At the close of the Sino-Japanese War a certain group of European Powers offered to the Japanese Government so-called friendly advice in regard to the peace treaty. From these counsels Great Britain was conspicuously absent, or rather she dissociated herself from schemes in which one could easily recognise the hall-mark of Potsdam. These proceedings of Great Britain played the way for the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, some of the mutual benefits of which were well-known, others not yet ripe for disclosure.

That alliance has now lived for over sixteen years, said his Excellency, "and has given, and is giving to-day, every sign of long life. It has been tried in times of peace; it has been tried in times of war, and it has never been found wanting under the severest tests. At the outbreak of the war Japan took steps to protect British interests in the Far East against the menace of German belligerent action. Thus did she prove her fidelity, and thus did she discharge the obligation contemplated in the treaty of alliance. And whether in actual warfare or in political and economic action I can say this; as Japan has done in the past, so will she continue to do in the future—(cheers)—possibly in an ever-increasing degree, according as the further development of the situation may dictate. In other words, Japan has done and will continue to do her best and her utmost, ever convinced of the righteousness of our common cause, and with every confidence in its ultimate triumph. (Cheers.) And after the present war is over, whatever course of events may be on the lap of the gods the world may count on the two island empires remaining in an alliance whose authority will have been enormously strengthened and sanctified by the espousal in common of a great and noble cause." (Cheers.)

ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE

Sir F. A. Swettenham reproduced the following forensic gem in his *The Real Malay*. "Sir Frank is himself doubtful of its authenticity and says only that it was stated in his time 'to have been recently delivered by an Indian pleader at Barisal.' It runs as follows:—

"My learned friend with mere wind from a teapot thinks to browbeat me from my legs. But this is mere gorilla warfare. I stand under the shoes of my client, and only seek to place my bone of contention clearly in your Honour's eye. My learned friend vainly runs amuck upon the sheet anchors of my case. Your Honour will be pleased enough to observe that my client is a widow—poor chap with one post mortem son. A widow of this country is not able to eat more than one meal a day, or to wear clean clothes, or to look after a man. So my poor client has not such physis or main as to be able to assault the lusty complainant. Yet she has been deprived of some of her more valuable leather—the leather of her nose. My learned friend has thrown only an argument and homily upon my teeth that my client's witnesses are all her own relations. But they are not near relations. Their relationship is only homeopathic. So the misty arguments of my learned friend will not hold water. At least they will not hold good water. Then my learned friend has said that there is on the side of his client a respectable witness—namely, a pleader, and since this witness is independent so he could be believed. But your Honour, with your Honour's vast experience, is pleased enough to observe that truthfulness is not so plentiful as blackberries in this country. And I am sorry to say, though this witness is a man of my own feathers, that there are in my profession black sheep of every complexion, and some of them do not always speak Gospel truth. Until the witness explains what have become of my client's nose-leather he cannot be believed. He cannot be allowed to raise a castle in the air by beating upon a bush. So, trusting in that administration of British justice on which the sun never sets, I close my case."

ARMED ROBBERY AT WANCHAI.

ROBBER GANG EFFECT A DARING COUP.

A robber-gang who have been carrying on their depredations in the eastern part of the town during the last five months or so have effected another daring coup.

On Sunday night at 3.30 o'clock, a man visited the Cheung Shing money-changer's shop in Queen's Road East and demanded change for some sovereigns. While the accountant was busy behind the counter, the man suddenly caught him by the wrist and pointed a revolver at him. The accountant states that he heard a shot fired, followed, a few minutes later, by the appearance of five or six men, all armed with revolvers. The men entered the shop, jumped on to the counter, and snatched over \$550, in Hong-kong ten-cent pieces and the currency of various countries, which were lying in a drawer. The men then made off in the direction of Wing Fung Street, and were lost in the darkness.

THE FENG HUANG SHAN IRON MINE.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on June 27th, Lord Robert Cecil, in a written reply to Sir Charles Hobhouse, who asked if a Japanese syndicate had secured an iron mining concession in the Yangtze River area, and whether this area had been reserved for British enterprise, and if so, "whether the British Ambassador or Foreign Office was consulted before the concession was asked for or granted," says:—"His Majesty's Government are aware that negotiations are proceeding for the acquisition by a Japanese syndicate of the Fenghuangshan iron mines near Nanking, but they have no official information that the negotiations have been concluded. The mines are situated in the Yangtze River area, which His Majesty's Government have always regarded as their special sphere of interest in China, in the sense that British subjects possess a prior claim to the favourable consideration by the Chinese authorities of applications which they make for industrial concessions in that region; but they are of opinion that neither British nor any other foreign claims to spheres of interest in China should be pressed so far as to be inconsistent with the principle of 'the open door.' The answer to the last part of the question is in the negative."

Sir C. Hobhouse asked whether the Foreign Office would make representations to the Chinese Government as would ensure delay in the final grant of this concession until full consideration of British interests had been assured. Lord R. Cecil said he would consider that.

WHY THE GERMANS FAILED TO TAKE RHEIMS.

VON ARDENNE'S ADMISION.

Among the German public no recent incident has caused more disappointment than the failure of the army to conquer Rheims. The original propagandist suggestion was that General von Boehm merely called a halt for tactical reasons, but General von Ardenne, in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, now sweeps aside this sophistry in an extremely interesting explanation of the position, which shows that, so far, at any rate, a frontal attack is concerned, the capital of French Champagne is an impenetrable city. Remarkable that to many in Germany the failure to occupy Rheims is inexplicable, he says that the reason is as follows:—

"Rheims is held by a very strong garrison, at least two divisions of French coloured colonial troops. These troops find complete protection from the German artillery fire in deep cellars which, in the thick soil, miles in extent, were constructed by the great champagne firms. Also against the gas clouds which flow over the town these cellars offer complete protection. Therefore the garrison is really behind an impenetrable shelter so far as a German storm attack is concerned. Moreover, such an attack can scarcely be thought of in view of the gas clouds which are continually over the city, whilst even if attempted the French colonial regiments would be able to emerge from their defences with unthinned ranks. The fight, therefore, would be an extremely bloody one. German leadership is always sparing of the valuable blood of the army (sic), and for this reason it has confidence in its men."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. J. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

SEARCH SUPERVISORS.

All Inspectors, Sergeants and Constables doing Supervision duty are warned to attend without fail before the D.S.P. (R.) at Headquarters Office at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, August 27th. Uniform optional.

STAFF INSPECTORS.

All Staff Inspectors (ex-regular Police), will attend at this Office on Tuesday, August 27th, at 5.30 p.m. Uniform optional.

RETIRES.

All ranks below the rank of C.S.M. who have not already done so are warned to draw Bells at H.Q. Office at 6.45 p.m. on Tuesday, August 27th.

A presentation to C.S.M. Wilks will take place at H.Q. Club on Friday, August 30th, at 6.45 p.m.

August 26th, 1918.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

A HALT EN ROUTE.

A Chinese was charged with returning from banishment.

Defendant was banished in May, 1917, for life.

Defendant informed the Magistrate that he was proceeding to Manila and that was his reason for landing here. He asked the Magistrate's permission to continue his journey.

Mr. Wolfe replied that defendant could do so after serving a year's imprisonment.

AN OPIUM CASE.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of opium valued at \$75.

An Indian watchman deposed that defendant was carrying a basket of cotton, which witness inspected. The opium was cleverly concealed underneath the cotton.

Defendant denied that the opium was his, and informed the Magistrate that he had three witnesses to call.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case till to-day, fixing bail at \$750.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF LOTTERY TICKETS.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of lottery tickets.

Mr. Hall (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist), who appeared for the defendant, stated that his client did not have any lottery tickets in his possession when he was arrested. He asked for a remand.

Sergeant Pitt stated that defendant was arrested on the gangway of a Canton steamer with the lottery tickets concealed underneath his clothing.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till Wednesday, fixing bail at \$250.

THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT.

An old Chinese man was charged with begging alms in Queen's Road.

Sergeant Blackman stated that he did not think defendant was a beggar. Witness remembered him as an odd-job interpreter, who brought passengers to the Pass Office for registration purposes, etc.

A *lukung* said he noticed defendant accost two European ladies, and, after saluting them, beg alms.

Defendant denied that he begged alms. He said that he was walking behind the European ladies when he slipped and fell. The *lukung* then arrested him.

Sergeant Blackman informed the Magistrate that defendant acted as a sort of guide to Europeans, as he was conversant with English.

Mr. Wood discharged defendant.

THE FOWL BROKER.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of two chickens.

Police Reservist 786 stated that he met defendant in Sai Street with the two chickens in his hands. He watched defendant go to a pork shop and offer the birds for sale, but they were not bought. When arrested, defendant said he bought the chickens in 'Ko Shing Street, but he was unable to point out the person who sold them to him.

Defendant said he bought the chickens a few days ago, while he was in employment. At present he was out of work, so he wished to sell the chickens at a profit.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$10, with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A BICYCLE.

Two young Chinese were charged with stealing a bicycle, valued at \$75, the property of the Great Northern Telegraph Company.

An office-boy gave evidence to the effect that he missed the bicycle, which had been used by the messengers of the Company, and informed the manager. Later on, he saw defendant and a companion wheeling the bicycle along Staunton Street and had them arrested.

Mr. T. Kring, manager of the Co., deposed that the bicycle was left on the ground-floor of the office. There were two bicycles and he saw both of these at 8.30 a.m. At 12.30 p.m., the chief telegraph clerk informed him of the disappearance of one of the bicycles.

The first defendant stated that the second defendant asked him to look after the bicycle, promising to pay him 20 cents. The second defendant denied this, stating that a third party engaged the first defendant and himself to look after the bicycle.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till to-day for the evidence of the third man.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

THE OPIUM EVIL.

A Chinese was charged, on remand, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with the unlawful possession of over 300 taels of prepared opium, found on the launch *Yew On*. Another Chinese, originally charged with the same offence, has been discharged. The owner of the launch, also, was summoned for having allowed his boat to be used for the conveyance of the opium.

Mr. D. W. Trautman prosecuted, and Mr. F. J. Grist defended.

Chief Revenue Officer Wilden deposed that three parcels of opium were found in the shaft chamber of the *Yew On*. The accused, who said he was chief engineer of the launch, admitted that the opium belonged to him and added that the parcels contained 150 taels of opium.

Cross-examined:—When witness went down into the hold the chief engineer was with him, virtually a prisoner. He must have been kept in the hold ever since the Chinese revenue officer first found the opium. Witness himself first thought that there was only 150 taels of opium. It would not have done the accused any good if, knowing that the parcels contained 300 taels, he had said the parcels contained only 150 taels. The total value of the 300 taels found was \$4,645. Witness was quite sure that the chief engineer had a share in the opium as a professional carrier, but it was probable that he, too, was being paid to carry 150 taels when he was really carrying 300 taels.

Mr. Grist suggested then that the accused was a bit of a fool, who ought not to be convicted of anything but folly.

Mr. Grist contended that the Ordinance under which the owner was charged was not directed against the offence which he was supposed to have committed. The Ordinance specifically mentioned "smuggling" of opium. If the opium was carried from Hongkong to Kowloon on the launch it could be said to be smuggling. It would have been smuggling if the launch had been alongside a big steamer or even if it had been stationed alongside a wharf. He suggested that even if the owner of the launch knew that the opium was being carried he could not be charged under that Ordinance, but under another, which specifically mentioned the offence as the carrying or moving of opium from one place to another.

The Magistrate read the Ordinance and intimated that he did not agree with Mr. Grist's submission.

The owner of the *Yew On* said that on August 16th the launch was engaged on ferry service from Yau-mat. He knew nothing whatever about the opium and had no idea that the launch was going to carry opium. He had put up a notice on the launch warning *employes* not to gamble or carry illicit goods on the boat.

Cross-examined, witness said he was very careful as to the *fokin* he employed on the launch. He would dismiss any man if he knew him to be doing anything unlawful. On one occasion last year witness scolded his coxswain for not stopping the launch when asked to do so by a Revenue Department launch. Once his launch had been fined \$30 in a Marine Court case.

The accountant of the *Yew On* said that all the *employes* on the launch knew of the notices prohibiting the carriage of illicit goods on the launch.

The hearing was adjourned.

CHINESE "BOAT-BUILDERS" STRIKE.

Two Chinese were charged with intimidating and using threats to certain persons with the intention of hindering them from performing their duties.

It appears that the defendants demanded an increase of wages, and as their masters, who are boat-builders, refused to grant it, they advocated a strike. It is further stated that over 450 persons struck work in fear of defendants' threats. The masters thereupon informed the Police, who arrested two of the ring-leaders. Two others who were concerned in the strike escaped arrest.

Mr. M. K. Lo and Mr. Hall (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case till Friday, fixing bail at \$1,000 for the first defendant, and at \$500 for the second.

HAPHAZARD HONGKONG.

SOME VITAL PROBLEMS.

[BY PROFESSOR MIDDLETON SMITH.]

"No branch of legislation is more really valuable than that which is occupied with the health of the people."—W. E. H. LACKY.

"When the Green of some future History of the English People comes to review our times, he will, from his standpoint of comfort and convenience, find the present streets of London quite, or even more, incredibly unpleasant than are the filthy kennels, the mudholes and darkness of the streets of the seventeenth century to our enlightened minds. He will echo our question, why did people stand it?"—H. G. Wells in *Anticipations*, p. 24.

The first impressions of the new arrival to Hongkong vary considerably. An English lady looked on to the city of Victoria and its background from the deck of a liner in the harbour and said "How beautiful!" An hour later she was riding in a ricksha through the streets with a handkerchief held to her nose. Her first words on alighting from the ricksha were: "What awful smells!" When we returned to the liner she looked out on to the City again and remarked that it still looked beautiful, but unfortunately she could not forget the squalid streets. For Hongkong is like London in this respect. There are some fine buildings, but some incredibly ugly streets. It is, therefore, not surprising to learn that Hongkong, like immortal Tokyo, "just grows." Individuals have put the results of their genius into certain buildings; but nobody seems to have worried about the net result of all of the genius and all of the buildings. Hongkong is typically British; it is just a composite picture made up of sudden bursts of private enterprise and the restraints, within very wide limits, of a rather easy-going Government. These words apply not to this generation in particular, but, in general, to the dwellers in Hongkong during the evolution of the Colony. The picture is quite in harmony with the ideals of the Victorian era: The affairs of the individual were considered more or less sacred, and the less the State interfered the better for everyone concerned. But the war has demonstrated, quite plainly, that the State can, and must, sometimes interfere with the liberty of the individual. Yet the State cannot go very much in advance of public opinion. Similarly in this Colony. It is very easy, and sometimes a little cheap, to blame the Government for this or that defect in our local life. Yet the Government, to an onlooker at any rate, seems fairly sensitive to public opinion. It is worthy of note that some such phrase as "At the request of the unofficial members" often appears in despatches or minutes. There have been sometimes great differences of opinion between the commercial community and the Government, but it is doubtful whether the recent Conscription Ordinance would have been introduced if local public opinion had not favoured it in principle.

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL.

Mr. A. H. Harris doubtless wished to influence public opinion in the direction of town-planning when he wrote the recent letter which appeared in, and received favourable comments from, two of the local newspapers. The editor of the *Hongkong Daily Press* recently referred to a contributed article on this subject which appeared under the title of "Town Planning—a Plea for Posterity" in his news columns about a year ago, and he has been good enough to invite me to send him some notes on the general lines of those made by Mr. Harris while the subject is under discussion. And a recent remark by one of my old Chinese students decided me to attempt what is, of course, a difficult task. It is so much more pleasant to write about the triumphs of the British in Hongkong than about the mean and sordid things with which our life is interwoven. Yet we cannot ignore those things as if they were simply *debris*. It is foolish to close our eyes to what actually exists, and, after all, out of such materials a great deal can be done by careful planning. To sicken at the sight of the squalid streets and do nothing is as if a painter should sicken at the odour from his paint-box. It is still not too late to make the attempt to plan ahead so that Victoria may grow as beautiful as its surroundings.

A clever young Cantonese of about twenty-six summers was talking about the vexed problem of house-rents in Hongkong. He had explained that five or six rooms on the Caine Road, level cost about two hundred dollars a month for rent. "But think of the advantages of Hong-

kong," I said, "the security to life and property, the sanitary and health conditions." The young Cantonese, with an apology, interrupted me. "Canton is more healthy than Hongkong," he said. "There is nothing like the same amount of overcrowding in Canton that there is in this Colony."

There is reason to believe that the young Cantonese was correct. When the Medical Officer of Health expresses the opinion that the population of the Colony is a million, while all of the official figures lead us to suppose that it is only about half of that figure, it is fairly obvious that the Sanitary authorities are aware that overcrowding in Chinese quarters exists.

If noise is any indication of density of population, then West Point must be indeed overcrowded. That may account for the ceaseless celebrations connected with funerals, which render West Point almost unbearable for Europeans. Some of the fine old residences in the locality of Rabinson Path and Robinson Road, which formerly housed wealthy *taipans* are now crowded with Chinese "and their sisters and their cousins, whom they reckon up by dozens," not to overlook the amahs and their relatives. It has been said that in one house which formerly contained two Britons and four Chinese servants, there now sleep, each night, more than sixty Chinese.

THE CHINESE AND THE BRITISH.

There are really two problems which interlock: they are the high rents and the overcrowding of the Chinese.

In sympathy with all other commodities the cost of labour and building materials in the Colony have gone up since the war. The value of property in Hongkong has risen during the last six years in a manner which puts into the shade the rocket-like soarings of the dollar. There is a piece of property not far from West Point that was built for some such figure as \$17,000 and sold, two or three years after completion, for \$25,000 to a Chinese, and that is not an isolated case. It is the old question of demand and supply. The demand for property being greatly in excess of the supply has sent the rents soaring up until, as the American poker players say, "the limit is the sky." It is a very fine tribute to the security offered by the British flag, but it reflects upon our national characteristic of "muddling through." For the general distribution of population must always be dependent on transport facilities, and until the recent introduction of motor-cars the transport facilities of the Colony were little better than those of Canton. Indeed, in one way, Canton was more favourably situated, for the river offered better transport facilities than a sedan chair, and it was always in connection with a port or a river that the greater towns of the pre-railway periods arose. Examples are London, Rome and Venice.

In modern towns the railway has solved the problem that bothers us in Hongkong. At a certain stage in town growth the rents of the more central areas became so great that habitual family life was as impossible as it is becoming in Hongkong. Thus the railway gave relief and created the suburban houses and areas. The maximum daily limit for a journey seems to be about two hours, and we may be quite sure that the resident in Hongkong will not enquire over a longer journey. But there is another consideration, and that is the frequency of service. We may grumble about the fares of the Star Ferry, but those who were the pioneers of that enterprise deserve our gratitude. The frequency of the service has relieved Victoria of even worse congestion than now obtains. Similarly, the low level tramway has caused the city to spread out.

We now seem to have reached a stage when the old, typically Victorian method, of depending entirely upon private enterprise for public transport is obviously unsatisfactory. The Government have realised that fact by their new policy concerning the ferries. Let us consider what may be possible.

In the first place it is only fair that, if any such vested interests as the Star Ferry or the tramways are taken over by the Government, full compensation should be paid to shareholders. On general principles the writer believes that the Government should manage the principal transport facilities, simply because public opinion can influence the Government more easily than it can a private concern. Locally, the Government maintains the roads and the railway; it might well take over all main transport work, leaving the rickshas, chairs and motor-cars to private concerns. But

since it has announced its intention concerning ferries we may hope that public interest will be sufficient to continually point out the advantages of a frequent and rapid ferry service to outlying places such as Cheung Chow, Aberdeen and Stanley. Similarly, if the Government could arrange a reduction in the fares and an increase in the rapidity of the service across to Kowloon, it would lead to a spreading out from Kowloon, especially if there were tramways. An increase in revenue from the land used would repay any reasonable subsidy. The London County Council maintains a free ferry service across the Thames to Woolwich.

When all is said and done, however, ferries are hardly likely to entirely rectify the existing state of affairs. There is still any amount of room on the island. The advantages of living on the island are so many that we must seek some other means of transport. Motor-cars are only for the wealthy. The "common herd" in English cities have to depend on trains, electric tram-cars, or motor-buses. It should be possible to build a number of motor-buses locally and so provide a service to Stanley and other remote villages, which would thus be linked up with Hongkong. Even "workmen's tickets" for the poorer Chinese might be available for certain hours of the day. The idea of a railway, of reasonable gradient, up one side of the ridge and down the other should be considered.

It must be admitted that a considerable expenditure of public money will be necessary for training nullahs and other public works if any such schemes are to be carried out. But it would prove remunerative, just as the nullah-training at West Point has assisted the land sales.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

It is, perhaps, somewhat unfair for an engineer to attempt to criticise the work of local architects and engineers. But Mr. Harris and the *Daily Press* have raised the subject, and the writer merely wishes to sound a note of warning. For it is in this particular part of the general subject that Hongkong reveals its most haphazard methods.

The Editor of the *Daily Press*, in common with all of the local Editors, appears to have consistently supported the general idea of the local University, although of late that institution appears to have been as subject to his pungent criticisms as the Government of the Colony. That may account for his request that I should explain, in this article, who planned the general scheme of the buildings. He may even suppose, and some of his readers may suppose, that it is a Government institution; but that is not the case. I see no reason to evade the challenge of the alert Editor, although object by someone connected with the institution before the first stone was laid. Nobody, in the very early days, seems to have recognised that the scheme had such possibilities that it merited the finest architectural talent in the Empire. Anyone who now thinks about the matter must regret that Sir Aston Webb was not, at the very beginning, invited to visit the Colony, in order to lay out a comprehensive plan which could have been carried out as the place developed, with the help of local architects. It is, unfortunately, only too true that no better example of what is, and what might be, could be given than the buildings of the local University. The main building and two blocks of staff houses were designed by Mr. Bryer. But Mr. Bryer retired, and, for various reasons, others took up his work. It is difficult to enumerate the names of the many architects who have since been concerned in the design of the various buildings, but all of the local talent appears to have had an opportunity of leaving records of different styles on the hillside at West Point. It has been said, quite seriously, that the only solution of that particular problem is to rebuild the University on another and a larger site, and utilise the present buildings for other purposes. For if the place attracts thousands of students, as the sanguine anticipations will be difficult if not impossible. Sir Aston Webb designed a new University of Birmingham which is three miles from the old buildings.

All of these many and complex problems are soluble, but it is absurd to suppose that they can be solved easily. Their solution depends very much upon public interest in the matter. In the earlier days, difficulties of water supply were solved according to expert advice. The same steps were taken with regard to the railway. In Great Britain there are Town Planning Associations and architects with experience of the growth of Garden Cities. This wealthy and prosperous Colony might surely obtain the best expert advice. This is no reflection on the local architects, who have to accommodate themselves to the requirements of individuals, rather than to the community. For although the growth of Hongkong in the past has been rapid, it will continue to develop at an amazing rate. We are merely at the dawn of an industrial era for the Colony. The solution of the difficulty of obtaining cheap coal from Kwangtung would enormously increase the population of the Colony. We are all of us eager that this little outpost shall be worthy of the Empire of which it forms a part. Nature has given it a beautiful setting. It is only a duty for the citizens of the Colony to attempt to improve it. Perhaps we may even find public-spirited men such as Mr. Harris willing to interest themselves in the formation of a local Town Planning Association, or, better still, the subject might be taken up by some of the local Associations which already exist.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A LOOSE TRANSLATION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Surely some better Chinese characters could be found to describe our foreign hotels and boarding-houses than the two which seem to be in general use in the Colony—酒店, meaning Whisky-shop. It rather startles one to see a signboard—"The Whisky-shop of the Holy So-and-so," or, "The Great Whisky-shop of the King of England." Even a temperance establishment, which does not possess a licence, describes itself as a Whisky-shop, which seems undesirable.—Yours truly,

A VISITOR.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1918.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

11 p.m., Aug. 24th.

Typhoon near or over southern Formosa, moving W.N.W. or N.W.

10 a.m., Aug. 25th.

Cyclone or typhoon near or over the Formosa Channel, moving W.N.W.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[Before His Honour the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.)]

BRIBING A POLICEMAN.

Luk Sing pleaded guilty to bribing a Police Officer with \$30 on August 2nd.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. Guy R. Haywood), who appeared for the accused, said it was not a case in which the man sought out a public servant and tried to tempt him to act contrary to his duty. The offence of the accused was rather the impulse of a moment. Finding himself arrested, he turned to the police constable and offered him \$30 to let him go. The man was arrested in the street carrying a handkerchief in which opium was wrapped. The constable asked him what he was carrying and the accused, without prevarication, replied that it was opium. He was then arrested, and he impulsively put \$30 into the constable's hand. At the Police Station the accused neither denied the possession of the opium nor that he had bribed the constable. In view of the fact that the accused was obviously in a state of great excitement and terror at his arrest, and that he was so consistent and straightforward in admitting the offence, counsel submitted that the offence could be met with a fine. The accused was a married man with a family and an aged mother.

His Lordship asked if the Police knew anything against the accused.

The Crown Solicitor replied in the negative.

In answer to his Lordship, the accused said he came to Hongkong to buy goods. He was a dealer in "marine delicacies."

His Lordship stated that the accused had committed a serious offence in offering a bribe to a Police officer to prevent him from discharging his duties. As, however, the Police of the Colony knew nothing against him, there was reason for the assumption that he was a man of good character. His Lordship was loth, therefore, to send him to prison and imposed a fine of \$150.

Mr. Alabaster asked for a restitution order in regard to the sum of \$30 (the bribe) which the Police had kept as an exhibit.

The Crown Solicitor asked on what authority Mr. Alabaster made this request.

Mr. Alabaster said that the money belonged to the accused. The Police had retained it for the purposes of their case.

His Lordship acceded to Mr. Alabaster's request.

Mr. Alabaster submitted that, as the accused was undergoing a term of six months' imprisonment in respect of the possession of opium, it might be advisable, perhaps, to inflict a term of imprisonment in default of the present fine. It was, of course, understood that unless the accused paid both fines (\$4,000 for possession of opium and \$150 for bribing a Police officer) he would remain in prison.

His Lordship said the prisoner would have to undergo an additional month's imprisonment if the fine was not paid.

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FURNISHED, and with servants for seven weeks from September 10th, No. 3, The Peak. Two Bedrooms and Two Sitting Rooms.
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A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
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PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

OWING to restrictions on the Export of Wire Ropes from England the TRAM SERVICE will be REDUCED as from 1st September 1918.
New Time-Tables can be obtained from the Ticket Collectors or at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1918. (2353)

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

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Claims Paid Exceed ... £1,000,000
Funds over ... £500,000
Is prepared to consider applications for its Agency at Hongkong.
Correspondents should give full particulars of prospective business and furnish London references. (2354)

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE

ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 28th and 29th August, there will be no steamer.

From Hongkong to Macao at 8 A.M.
From Macao to Hongkong at 2 P.M.

W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1918. (2347)

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Admission obtain desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. (2348)

WANTED AT THE PEAK

NURSE for child 3 years old. European preferred.
Mrs. B. SUTHERLAND,
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Dealers in FLOWER SEEDS, STAMPS, &c.,
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INTIMATIONS

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

GENTLEMEN.—You will have noticed that my name appears first on the list of candidates, which is a point in my favour, showing that I relied on the good sense of the majority of the Justices to vote for me from the first.

I have been a Justice of the Peace for over 12 years of my 20 years' residence in the Colony, and my profession of a Chartered Accountant and auditor to Public Companies has brought me in daily touch with the investing and commercial public, whose interests have always had my unfailing care and protection. As Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce between 1902 and 1907, and now temporarily acting in this capacity, I may claim a unique experience in the methods adopted by both the Government and the commercial community in originating legislation.

In the short space of 2 months during which I shall sit, if you elect me, it is impossible to ensure that whatever I support I shall see carried out, but during that time I shall endeavour to persuade the Government to improve the form in which the forthcoming Estimates and Annual Accounts are issued, so that they will be more understandable to Government officials and the general community alike.

More and better roads for pedestrians and motor traffic, the installation of both telephonic communication (for commercial use) and wireless telegraphy (for the better defence of the Colony) in the outlying districts are, in my opinion, essential improvements.

Properly supervised ferry services to outlying villages with Government financial support in return for a royalty, or share in excess profits, are also a necessity to assist in spreading the population and in order to afford the latter a cheap and health-giving form of recreation such as is enjoyed by people at the seaside in England and on the Continent.

I am also in favour of Government help and sympathy with Building Societies, such as were proposed by Mr. C. Montagu Ede and the promoters of the Kowloon Garden City some years ago, over which so much cold water was poured by the vested interests my opponent, Mr. Bird, represents, for the reason that, at that time, there was no money in it for them. In fact, any reasonable scheme enabling the more enlightened European and Chinese community to live in the, at present, unproductive outlying districts under cheaper and more modern conditions will find in me an enthusiastic supporter.

Your present member, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., has notified the Press of his and the other non-official members' approval of the differential treatment meted out to the wives of the local men now leaving for the war, and I am quite in favour of supporting any further action to secure equality of treatment.

I am in favour of continuing to devote as much as possible of the surplus revenues of the Colony to the needs of the war, for if we lose the war we lose all; but I desire that provision should be made in the estimates for a more decent Lunatic Asylum, so strongly advocated by the Hon. Mr. Holyoak recently in Council.

I am not in favour of hastily-conceived building schemes and consequent jerry building. Nor am I in sympathy with hereditary legislators with free seats on the Legislative Council interfering in elections in which only free and independent voters are entitled to take part, as such seems to me to be unfair and certainly un-English.

I have exacted no promises to vote for me. The ballot is secret and no signatures are required. The rest is in your hands, for a vote is desired from you opposite A. R. Lowe's name on the paper. The election takes place at the Supreme Court and not up at the Magistracy, as first advertised, because I thought you would find it easier to record your vote on the level. The Government kindly acquiesced in this at my request, so it will be seen that I have already done something before making any promises.

In conclusion, the honour of representing you is the highest the Colony can bestow to which I can aspire, and I will do my best to fulfil your expectations if you elect me.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
A. R. LOWE.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1918. (2354)

DAIRY FARM NEWS

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Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMBIER CHEESE!

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Nourishing and ideal food.

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Can always be had.

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INTIMATION

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

GENTLEMEN.—I desire to take this opportunity of stating why I am standing for the vacancy on the Legislative Council caused by the temporary absence of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

I do not claim to be a Commercial man and make no apology for not being one, as I consider that the Commercial interests of the Community are amply represented by the three British and two Chinese un-officials already elected.

As everyone is aware, the Public Works Department is far and away the biggest spending department of the Government, and the development of the Colony is very closely connected with its operations. Therefore, I am of opinion that it would be in the interests of the Community if a member of my profession had a seat on the Council.

The fact that I have been for the past twenty-six years a resident in the Colony and my calling has brought me into close touch with its development is my excuse for offering my services to fill this vacancy.

If I am elected it is my intention to devote my energies to such Public Works as are, in my opinion, of a pressing nature.

The provision of telephonic or some other adequate communication with the outlying Police Stations must be taken in hand immediately.

The opening of the Pokfulam catchment area for building purposes is a matter that I have advocated ever since the New Tyam reservoir was started.

The erection of a number of houses to accommodate those of the European Community who cannot afford expensive dwellings and are at present located in flats in Chinese houses.

A scheme of this nature for creating a Garden City on the plateau about the Wong-Nei-Chong Village was put forward by Mr. Ede over six years ago; it was intended to erect one hundred and fifty houses of different sizes, types, and rentals. The City was to be approached by an Electric tram up the hill-side connecting with the low-level tram at the head of the Valley; it was to be self-contained with its own Chapel, School, Co-operative Store, Recreation Ground, etc. Tak-koo has a somewhat similar little suburb at Quarry Bay, which seems to be a great success.

In order that some such scheme should be feasible the sympathy of the Government is needed, and its close co-operation by way of providing adequate means of access, main and subsidiary sewers, water-supply, lighting, training of nannies, a modification of the Building Ordinance (which is suitable for buildings in the densely-populated parts of the town, but which is far too drastic for outlying districts), and, above all, a low premium for the land.

It cannot be expected that a Utopia should be created all at once, but perhaps some seed might be sown which will bear fruit in due season.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours, etc.,
H. W. BIRD, F.R.I.R.A.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1918. (2346)

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DEATH.

WILSON.—Killed in action, on June 13th, JAMES WILSON, Capt., Gordon Highlanders, late of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London Staff. (2349)

HONGKONG OFFICE: 12A, Des Vaux Road, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 27th August, 1918

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BY-ELECTION.

One of the stock arguments of the opponents of Constitutional Reform is that the European community are too absorbed in their own business concerns to desire to take any active part in the management of public affairs. We have always refused to accept the theory, because it is utterly opposed to experience elsewhere, and even if it be pretended that the conditions in the Far East differ in some mysterious way from those obtaining in any other part of the world, we can still point to the lively interest shown in local administration in the neighbouring port of Shanghai as proof that, given the opportunity, our fellow-countrymen are always willing and eager to accept civic responsibilities.

The competition which prevails for the honour of representing the unofficial Justices of the Peace upon the Legislative Council during the temporary absence of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., proves, indeed, that the British in Hongkong are no exception to the rule, even though, under existing conditions, a busy man might be pardoned for feeling that it was very largely a waste of time to endeavour to accomplish anything material in the face of an automatic official majority. Altogether four candidates expressed a readiness to enter the lists, and, although two of them have withdrawn in order to avoid splitting the votes, it is safe to say that there were others prepared to accept nomination if the need had arisen. In the circumstances, the fact that Mr. Pollock was returned unopposed when his last term of office expired can only be regarded as

a very high compliment, paid in acknowledgment of a long and courageous advocacy of public interests. The two candidates who now aspire to occupy his seat for the next two months are Mr. H. W. Bird and Mr. A. R. Lowe. Both gentlemen have resided in the Colony for many years, both are very popular, and both have the reputation of being thoroughly independent. Mr. Lowe has never hesitated to express his opinions fearlessly on matters of public concern, and Mr. Bird, it will be remembered, resigned from the Licensing Board as a protest against the action of the Executive Council in reversing its decisions. We are glad to notice that, following the invariable practice at Home, each of the candidates has issued an election address outlining his policy, instead of leaving the issue to be decided on purely personal grounds, and it is to be hoped that this innovation in local politics has come to stay. In their main features the two addresses are very similar. Both candidates lay stress upon the need for adequate means of communication with the outlying parts of the Colony, and for the provision of increased housing accommodation. Mr. Lowe, however, twists his opponent with representing "the vested interests" which poured cold water on the Wong-Nei-Chong and Kowloon Garden City schemes, and protests against "hereditary legislators with free seats on the Legislative Council interfering in elections." On personal grounds, Mr. Bird, who is an architect, urges that, as the Public Works Department is by far the largest spending department of the Government and the development of the Colony is very closely connected with its operations, it would be in the public interest if a member of his profession had a seat in the Council. Upon this point, however, there appears to be some diversity of opinion. At the same time, the fact that Mr. Bird is not a commercial man will undoubtedly appeal to many on the ground that the commercial interests of the community are already amply represented by the three British and two Chinese unofficial members. Mr. Lowe, on the other hand, claims that his experience as a former Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce has given him a unique experience of the methods adopted by both the Government and the commercial community in originating legislation, while his profession as a Chartered Accountant will enable him to suggest improvements in the form in which the forthcoming Estimates and Annual Accounts are presented. Mr. Bird admittedly has very influential sponsors, but that is not an unqualified advantage, as was shown on the occasion of the Chamber of Commerce election, when the Hon. Mr. Holyoak defeated Mr. J. W. Bonnar. The result of the poll to-morrow evening will be awaited with unusual interest. We understand that, owing to absence from the Colony, the electorate numbers less than a hundred, some fifteen of whom are Chinese.

Owing to bad weather the sailing of the s.s. China has been postponed until 1 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).
One case of cerebro-spinal fever and one case of bubonic plague were reported in the Colony on Saturday.
The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 10th August amounted to 51,975 tons and the sales to 52,342 tons.
Owing to restrictions on the export of wire ropes from England the Peak tram service will be reduced as from September 1st. The new time-tables have been issued and may be obtained from the ticket-collectors on the trams or at the Company's office.
Colonel Commandant and temporary Brigadier-General E. J. Stroud, C.M.G., R.M.L.I., who has been promoted to the first named rank in the "Red Marines," served in the China Expedition, 1900 (medal), and in the present war has been much service in the Dardanelles and other fronts (mentioned in despatches, C.M.G.).

The Hongkong Police Force has been augmented by the appointment of 15 men from the Manchester Regiment. Seven of them assumed duties last Thursday and the remainder on Saturday. There are still eight men from the Middlesex Regiment in the Force, but it is not likely that they will be released for active service in the near future. The most recent strengthening of the Force will not allow of releasing the men from the Civil Service who are doing special duty with the Police.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

DESIRE FOR PEACE.

PEKING, August 26th.

The Northern leaders on the Hunan front have asked various Provinces to demand peace.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

It is reported that the election of the new President will be held on September 5th. It is possible that Fung Kuo-chang will be elected Vice-President.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, August 26th.

THE RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

We are informed that the damage to the Kowloon-Canton line caused by the recent floods will take two weeks to repair. The Canton-Samshui railway traffic is still suspended, but a number of steam-launches are employed to convey passengers from Canton to Fatsan.

THE HOUSE RENT-TAX.

Owing to the unsatisfactory returns from the house rent-tax the authorities are proposing to abolish the word "borrowing" and to include the scheme in the tax-list. Taxes for two months will be reduced to one month. The tax must be paid within a certain time limit, and it is said that a discount will be given to those who pay before October.

THE UNION MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

We are informed that a large number of foreign travellers recently arrived in Canton, especially to investigate the establishment of the Union Military Government.

The Tsuchan Mok Wing-sen, who represents General Luk as War Minister, assumed office yesterday.

LUO'S TROOPS.

A message from Kwang-Chow-Wan states that after the conclusion of the fighting on the Lai Chow front, thousands of Luo's troops went to Kwang-Chow-Wan. The French authorities, who are afraid of disturbances, have ordered these troops to leave the place within three days.

It is reported that over 100 of Luo's troops, who departed with their arms from King Chow, have been captured by a gunboat.

THE FLOOD.
The flood in the city has decreased by more than a foot. Business everywhere has been resumed.

LOCAL CHINESE BANKING ENTERPRISE.

OPENING OF THE CHINESE MERCHANTS' BANK, LTD.

The newest banking enterprise in Hongkong—the Chinese Merchants' Bank, Ltd.—opened at No. 13, Queen's Road Central, yesterday, when a constant stream of friends and subscribers visited the premises. From an early hour yesterday, Mr. Kwok Man-fat (the General Manager), Mr. Lau Hei-shing (the Treasurer), and Mr. K. F. Lay (the Chief Accountant), were busy receiving visitors and showing them round the premises. Champagne and light refreshments helped to increase the conviviality which prevailed throughout the day.

The chief advantage which the Chinese community will enjoy in the new Bank will be that business will be carried out both in the Western and Chinese banking system, separate sets of books being kept for each system. The Bank is essentially a Hongkong venture, for the bulk of the working capital of \$5,000,000 has been subscribed by local Chinese capitalists. As soon as normal conditions prevail, foreign exchange business will be conducted. For the convenience of the smaller traders, savings bank accounts can also be opened at the Bank.

It has been decided to open a branch at Saigon about the end of next month, and it is hoped later that it will be possible to open branches in some of the other coast ports.

The premises now occupied by the Bank are only temporary, for plans have been submitted to the Government for approval for the erection of a permanent five-story building of reinforced concrete in the neighbourhood of the Fire Station. Materials have already been ordered from America. A feature of the new office—which, it is hoped, will be completed by about the end of next year—will be a modern safe deposit in the basement.

THE WAR.

BRITISH ARMIES' TRIUMPHANT PROGRESS.

NUMEROUS GERMAN STRONGHOLDS CAPTURED.

BAPAUME AT MERCY OF BRITISH FORCES.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN SIBERIA.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN STEAMERS TORPEDOED.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

BRITISH PROGRESS ON WHOLE FRONT.

London, August 25th, 1.20 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was continuous fighting on the battlefield to the north of the Somme since early morning.

We are pressing the enemy hard everywhere, and allowing him no respite.

We progressed on the whole front of our attack, despite the arrival of considerable hostile reinforcements.

Numbers of prisoners and quantities of material of every description have fallen into our hands.

AUSTRALIANS' SKILL AND INITIATIVE.

The Australians, shortly after midnight, attacking along the north bank of the Somme, captured Bray-sur-Somme, securing a number of prisoners.

Continuing the advance with great skill and initiative, they carried the enemy's positions in this neighbourhood.

On their left the London and East Country troops made further progress at night along the high ground to the south-east of Albert, capturing several hundred prisoners.

OLD SOMME BATTLEFIELD PASSED.

On the right and centre the Welsh and North Country troops advanced over the old Somme 1918 battlefield about La Boisselle, Ovillers, Mouquet Farm, Thiepval and Grandcourt.

We captured all these strongly-defended localities in the face of a determined resistance, taking over 2,000 prisoners.

Our troops are again astride the Thiepval Ridge, and are advancing eastwards.

IRRESISTIBLE NEW ZEALAND DIVISION.

On the left and centre the East Lancs. were heavily engaged all day about Miraumont, where the enemy held out with great stubbornness until the village was gradually outflanked by our advancing columns.

To the north of the village, the New Zealand Division, in the centre of the attack, struck in the direction of Bapaume, and, advancing with irresistible dash and determination, it carried the defences of Loupart Wood, capturing 400 prisoners.

Pressing forward with great gallantry, it captured Grevillers and Biefvillers, and reached Avesnes-le-Bapaume, on the outskirts of Bapaume.

ENGLISH TROOPS CAPTURE IRLES.

On the flanks of this attack the English troops took possession of Irles, and advanced in the direction of Sapignies, overcoming strong resistance at Irles and to the east of Ehuicourt.

ANGLO-SCOTS CAPTURE ST. LEGER.

On the left of the battlefield the English and Scottish divisions and Guards are fighting on the front—Mory—Croiselles—Neuville-Vitasse, and have captured Saint Leger, Henin-sur-Cojeul, and the hill to the east of the latter.

Our captures are not yet to be estimated.

On the remainder of the British Front successful local actions have occurred.

LOCAL ACTIONS.

North of the Scarpe we captured a section of the German front line to the north-east of Fampoux. North of La Bassée Canal we captured the old British front line to the east and north-east of Givenchy, and made progress into the German positions. We secured all our objectives, with 60 prisoners.

Our patrols occupied Neuf-Berquin at night-time, where a number of German dead were found.

We advanced our line this morning on a mile front to the north of Baillieu, capturing 30 prisoners. Our artillery crushed an enemy counter-attack.

BRITISH TAKE CONTALMAISON.
London, August 25th, 12.50 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our attack to the north of the Somme continues.

We hold the road from Albert to Bapaume as far as the outskirts of Le Sars.

We have captured Contalmaison, Warlencourt, and Enaucourt.

To the north of Bapaume we have taken Sapignies and Bebaguies.

The number of prisoners captured by the Third and Fourth Armies on the battlefield since the morning of August 21st now exceeds 1,700.

A counter-attack against our positions recently gained to the north of Baillieu broke down.

EARLIER CABLES.
AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

Our low-fliers constantly machine-gunned and bombed German infantry wagons and guns, throwing them into confusion. Also, in co-operation with the tanks, we silenced enemy batteries which were impeding our advance.

We raided an aerodrome at Contain, set fire to several hangars, and machine-gunned troops and transport in the vicinity.

We shot down an enemy machine. All our machines returned.

In all 26 tons of bombs were dropped during the daytime.

We destroyed 14 enemy machines and drove down three others uncontrollable. Four of ours are missing.

We dropped five tons of bombs at night-time.

During the last fortnight 328 German aeroplanes were brought down and 134 were driven down uncontrollable. Thirty-one balloons were shot down and 494 tons of bombs were dropped.

BRITISH ARMY'S HARD TASK.
London, August 24th, 8.05 a.m.

Experts in Paris recognise that the British have the hardest task in the present battle. The enemy has evidently decided to stand at all costs against a further advance of General Byng's Army, as the loss of Bapaume would at present be equivalent to a disaster to the Germans, whose flank between Arras and Albert would thereby be uncovered.

The contrast between the British position in this region now with that in the spring of 1917 is remarkable. General Byng has secured more in three days than was gained then after six months of hard fighting.

General Rawlinson's operations admirably supplement those of General Byng. The conjoint movement has already reduced Albert, and it is confidently anticipated that the present double turning movement by the British will compel the enemy to evacuate the old Somme battlefield by pressure on his flanks instead of the old and costly frontal attacks.

AUSTRIAN BATTERIES ON WESTERN FRONT.

Paris, August 25th.
Havas' Correspondent at the British Front states that the presence of Austrian batteries is confirmed by the capture of an officer and four Austrian gunners.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

AMERICANS ADVANCE.

Paris, August 25th.
A communiqué states:—Between the Ailette and the Aisne we made progress south of Crecy-Aumont and took 100 prisoners. The Americans west of Fismes carried the line to the Soissons-Rheims road on a front of 800 metres.

Quiet prevailed elsewhere.

Nine German aeroplanes were felled on the 23rd inst. and one balloon was set on fire.

FRENCH ADVANCE EAST OF BAGNEUX.
Paris, August 25th.

A communiqué states:—An enemy counter-attack north of Roye only resulted in our capturing 20 prisoners.

There was a fairly violent bombardment in the region of Beauvraignes.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne we increased our advance east of Bagneux.

On the right of the Meuse and in the Woëvre our patrols brought back prisoners, including Austro-Hungarians.

EARLIER CABLES
BAPAUME PRACTICALLY AT MERCY OF BRITISH.
London, August 25th.

A week of continuous Allied success closed gloriously yesterday, when the British stormed no fewer than fifteen important strongholds.

A semi-official Paris statement emphasises that the whole interest yesterday was centred on the British front, where the gains of ground were most important, from a tactical point of view, especially in the direction of Bapaume, which is now practically at the mercy of the British, owing to their capture of the Aisne Valley railway.

A significant success is that of the Americans west of Fismes. The Americans south of the Vesle have been lately assigned the task of hammering the German communication with north of the Aisne. They have been steadily reinforced all the time, however, and if their present movement develops it is likely to have serious consequences for the Germans, whom General Mangin and General Humbert are outflanking.

When Ludendorff deems it prudent to retire from this region, his decision to withdraw to the 1917 line may be hastened by the Americans.

Naval Activities.
LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

"LUSITANIA'S" WRECKER RESCUED.
Paris, August 24th.

The British steamer *Bandy*, with French troops on board, was torpedoed between Malta and Sicily.

There were no casualties.

The attacking submarine was sunk by escorting patrols by means of gunfire and grenades.

Seven out of the submarine's crew of 65 were rescued, including the Commander, who attempted to commit suicide.

The Commander declared that it was his submarine that sunk the *Lusitania*.

The *Bandy* was subsequently taken into dry dock.

AMERICAN STEAMERS SUNK.
Washington, August 24th.

The Navy Department announces that a German submarine sank in foreign waters the following American steamships:—*West Bridge*, 5,680 tons; the *Cubore*, 7,117 tons; and the chartered cargo transport *Jakejohn*.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY TARGETS ATTACKED.

London, August 24th.

The Air Ministry reports:—We dropped eight tons of bombs during Thursday night on aerodromes at Foldersweiler and Alsring. Several large sheds and hangars were attacked, also the chemical works at Saaralbe, with excellent results. Fires and explosions were caused. Three of our machines are missing.

On Friday we bombed the aerodrome at Buhl and the railway junction at Treves. Several bursts were observed on the station and railway. All our machines returned.

The Air Ministry reports:—Despite thunderstorms last night we raided an aerodrome and the railway junction at Ehrange, which caused a fire and considerable damage.

General.
LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN WAR MINISTER ADMITS REVERSE.
Amsterdam, August 25th.

The German War Minister, von Stein, in an interview in the *Morgen Post*, admits that the Germans recently "suffered some setbacks, even a reverse. Such occasional failures are a serious warning to the hinterland, and show that the war is not yet ended, and that all our strength is necessary in order to reach a successful conclusion."

PERUVIANS DEMAND WAR AGAINST GERMANY.
Lima, August 24th.

The Peruvian garrison at Ancón has mutinied.

The soldiers demand an immediate declaration of war against Germany, the transfer of interned German ships to the United States, and the despatch of Peruvian troops to France.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.
ARCHANGEL GOVERNMENT'S PROCLAMATION.
London, August 25th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Archangel telegraphs under date August 22nd as follows:—The Government organ publishes a proclamation which denounces the manifesto of MM. Lenin and Trotsky appealing to the Russian proletariat to fight the British, French and American troops which have disembarked at Archangel.

It says that the Archangel Government consists of members of the Constituent Assembly, and, therefore, it is the sole legitimate power, and the Allies whom it has summoned to Russia aim at expelling the traitorous Brest-Litovsk peace.

EARLIER CABLES.
GERMANY AND SPAIN'S THREAT.
Amsterdam, August 25th.

A Berlin official report states that Germany has vigorously protested against Spain's intention to replace sunken Spanish tonnage by interned German ships.

Negotiations are proceeding.

CANADA'S PREMIER RETURNS.
Ottawa, August 25th.

Sir Robert Borden, Premier, has returned.

UNITED STATES' MAN-POWER BILL.
Washington, August 25th.

The Man-Power Bill has passed through the House of Representatives as originally drawn up by the War Department.

AMERICA'S MILLION AND A HALF.
General March announces that over 1,500,000 American troops have embarked.

The shipping situation has improved.

THE IRREDUCIBLE VICTORY.
Discussing the Man-Power Bill in the Senate, Mr. McCumber declared, "Nothing short of planting the flag in Berlin is going to win the war as it ought to be won. No peace pact should be signed until Germany has surrendered unconditionally and delivered the murderers of Nurse Cavell and other innocents."

THE SITUATION IN SIBERIA.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON THE USSURI.

London, August 23rd.

The *Daily Mail's* Correspondent at Harbin reported on the afternoon of the 21st instant that there was heavy fighting on the Ussuri River.

The British and French troops were engaged, and, later, the Japanese troops joined in the battle, but the brunt of the fighting has so far been borne by the Cossacks and the Czech-Slovaks.

In the evening the Allied troops were withdrawing, as they were outnumbered, but the Japanese reinforcements are stemming the onset.

The Bolshevik monitors on Lake Hanka are worrying the Allied left flank.

CANADA'S DETACHMENT.
Ottawa, August 25th.

It is announced that the Canadian Expedition to Siberia will consist of a mixed Brigade of all arms, including cavalry, and a squadron from the North-West Police.

RICE RIOTS IN JAPAN.
London, August 23rd.

The *Times's* Correspondent at Tokyo, telegraphing on the 19th inst., states that the rice riots continue in the provinces.

The resignation of the Cabinet is likely.

JAPANESE AMERICAN ARBITRATION TREATY.
Washington, August 25th.

Mr. Lansing and Baron Ishii have signed an extension of the Japanese-American Arbitration Treaty for another five years.

THE SILVER MARKET.
London, August 25th.

The silver market is unchanged.

FRANCE'S TRAIN SERVICE RESUMED.
Paris, August 24th.

The train service for travellers has been re-established on the main line between Paris and Amiens. In a few days trains from Paris to Calais will follow again their normal route. The journey will be considerably shortened. This measure is of great importance for the renewal of economic conditions in northern France.

MARSHAL OF FRANCE.
PRESENTATION OF BATON.
Paris, August 24th.

Yesterday, at French Headquarters, President Poincaré, accompanied by M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, presented Marshal Foch with the baton of his office, and to General Petain the Médaille Militaire.

In making the presentation, President Poincaré, in a short speech, quoted one of Marshal Foch's own favourite sayings: "War is a department of moral force; battle a conflict of two wills; victory the moral superiority of the victor; and defeat the moral depression of the vanquished."

President Poincaré referred to the generous adhesion of the Allied Governments, which gave Marshal Foch chief command of the Allied Armies, and to the successive victories resulting from that station on the Marne, the Aisne, the Avre, the Somme and the Oise.

To General Petain, on whom the Government had conferred the Médaille Militaire, the highest honour a French General can win, the President said:—"You, who love your soldiers and who are beloved by them, will wear with just pride this insignia of heroism."

A few minutes before President Poincaré presented Marshal Foch with the baton of his office, the Marshal received in his office at the Headquarters of the Allied Armies the representatives of the French, British and American Press and made the following statement:—"You yourselves know, gentlemen, that the operations begun on July 18th are going on well. We are going to follow them up. As to our splendid troops, you can never say enough, never praise too highly their valour and their heroism. Though they have fought without a truce, though they were not relieved, one has only to ask from them all that one wishes, and they will carry it out superbly. Look," he said, "at what they did since July 18th, while pointing to a map on a wall, where the daily advances had been marked in different colours. 'I told you once, previously that the German attack, launched like a wave, was going to break on the strand. This wave is falling back now, broken like a sea when it draws back on a rocky coast.'"

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, August 15th.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.
The event of the week was the opening of the second Parliament on Monday, about which I have already written. I only wish to add that the Government for some reason or other did not allow the local or any Chinese newspaper to be represented. Only Japanese and other foreigners were present in the Press galleries. Parliament is to meet about the end of the week in order to elect its officers.

THE PRESIDENT.
It is tolerably certain that Hsu Shih-chang will be elected President by the new Parliament, and at the moment of writing it seems as if Tao Kün may be elected Vice-President. President Feng Kuochang has let it be known that he is not a candidate for the position, and two days ago issued a circular telegram in which he reiterated his desire to get into private life; but "I am assured that Feng is using language to conceal his thoughts and that he is really anxious to be elected President. As a matter of fact, he is working hard in an unobtrusive fashion for this end. It is reported here that the Canton Assembly may elect Feng Kuochang President. That would complicate matters considerably. China would then have two Parliaments and two Presidents, but it is doubtful if Feng would be allowed to leave Peking. In this connection it is interesting to know that Tschun Li Chun's chief of staff is at present in Peking and is understood to be consulting with the President. This may or may not mean anything, but in view of the fact that Li Chun is the acknowledged leader of the Yangtze Tschuns—who may yet hold a strong central position, aided by the South and some of the Northern discontents—the visit is certainly to invite comment, especially as the Yangtze combination supports the President in his desire to compromise with the South.

THE CIVIL WAR.
There is no apparent resumption of serious fighting so far, but some operations have taken place on the Kwangtung border with disastrous results for the Government. The opinion here is that there will be no more real warfare. The Tschuns have had enough.

MONARCHICAL REFORMS.
Rumours of a projected monarchical restoration have been very persistent of late, and inquiries in well-informed circles result in answers which are decidedly informative. It is believed that if Hsu Shih-chang be elected President he may retire in favour of the young emperor, who will be invited to return to the throne of his ancestors. Several of the Tschuns are of opinion that this is the only way to end the present division and dissipation of authority, but, of course, they will never carry the South with them in any such revolution. As usual, both sides can claim Japanese supporters.

CHINESE SOLDIERS.
General Chang Hui-chi visited Peking on the conclusion of the Tschun conference and had an interview with the President. The remarkable thing about his visit is the manner in which his soldiers behaved on the journey from Tientsin to Peking. Apparently they objected to the train stopping at any intermediate station, and at the various halts they assaulted the railway officials, especially seeking out the station-masters and beating them in order to force them to make the train resume the journey at once. It matters nothing to these unenlightened warriors that the train had to wait the passing of a down train from Peking, but it says much for the station-masters that, despite their ill-treatment, they did not pander to the wishes of these hoodlums. One can understand now how it is that General Chang Hui-chi's army makes little progress in Hunan.

CHINA AND THE VATICAN.
Apparently China is making full use of the discovery that the Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines, who was selected His Holiness as Papal Nuncio to Peking, could be a *persona non grata* in Peking because of his German affiliations. At any rate, it has been decided not to proceed further in the matter. The Chinese envoy to the Vatican, who is instructed not to proceed to Rome, and the Vatican has been asked to postpone the appointment of a Nuncio. China has got out of the mistake very well indeed.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.
Despite its many distractions the Government is able to give some little attention to the situation in Siberia and on the Manchuria and Mongolian borders. The first detachment of Chinese troops, probably about 700, leave for Vladivostok via Mukden, to-day, and the second and much larger detachment will leave a little later when the necessary cars can be procured by the South Manchurian Railway. Altogether about 2,000 will participate in the expedition. The British and French have already moved outwards from Vladivostok towards Nikolai, while 1,000 Czech-Slovaks from the latter place have proceeded to Harbin en route to join Semenov's force, which is marking time east of Manchuli. Horvath and the Siberian Government at Vladivostok have not yet come to terms. It is difficult to criticise. All that need be said is that General Horvath had not the support of the Allied Ministers in Peking, though he may have succeeded now in inducing them to modify their objections. Councilors from the French and British Legations are at Vladivostok dealing with diplomatic affairs. They will be joined by Mr. Matsudaira from Tientsin, who will represent Japanese interests.

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THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR. METHODS WHICH HAVE STOOD THE TEST.

[BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR F. MAURICE.]

Under the title "Government and the War" Professor Spencer Wilkinson has published a number of lectures and papers dealing with the higher conduct of war, some of which have appeared separately before and during the war, while others now see the light for the first time.

Mr. Spencer Wilkinson is known to the public as the Chichele Professor of Military History in the University of Oxford, and as the strategic counsellor and guide of his friend Sir Charles Dike. To soldiers he has long been known as the exponent of the principles which are the basis of Germany's military strength, and as a strenuous advocate of the adaptation of these principles to our own political institutions.

There are many who regard the German General Staff system as an essential part of the accursed things, Prussian militarism and Prussian junkerdom, and as such to be shunned like the plague. Mr. Spencer Wilkinson shows us that in principle it is nothing of the kind, based as it is upon organization, which have stood successfully the hard test of war. The last four chapters in this book are especially worthy of the attention of the many whom recent events at the front have set wondering whether all is well with our own methods. In these chapters are traced the efforts of our Governments to organize themselves for the conduct of war; there is no condemnation of this or that party, all alike are found wanting in varying degrees and with just cause.

THE WAR AND CIVILIAN CONTROL.

Neither Mr. Spencer Wilkinson nor any other authority who has studied the question desires to weaken or supersede the ultimate and supreme control by the civilian statesmen of the conduct of war. He and all who have studied war deeply desire not to weaken but to strengthen civilian control, and to give Ministers something better than the patched-up machinery, the gradual putting together of which is described in this book. Mr. Wilkinson cordially approves of the reconstitution of the General Staff, which took place at the end of 1918, and of the Order-in-Council which charged its Chief with issuing the orders of the Government in regard to military operations. This instruction has since been cancelled, and orders now once more go out to our armies in the name of the Secretary of State for War. Mr. Wilkinson does not in this book explicitly condemn this step, but he has expressed his opinion of it elsewhere. Briefly, he stands for the two main principles which Moltke developed partly from his own experience, and more from the study of Napoleon's methods. They are first the separation of responsibility for command and administration, and secondly unity of advice to the supreme authority in the State upon naval and military questions.

The chief of the services of naval and military administration are the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State for War, the chiefs of the fighting side are the First Sea Lord and the Chief of the Imperial General Staff. Mr. Wilkinson shows how the attempt to combine command and administration, that is, the functions of Chief of Staff and of War Minister, in the person of Lord Kitchener broke down from over-centralization. He pleads with knowledge and authority for the separation of these functions, for placing the responsible soldier and the responsible sailor in direct touch with the head of the State, and objects to the presence in the War Cabinet of Ministers having no departments to supervise.

So far I am at one with him. The present War Cabinet, as the report of work for 1917 shows, has to control and supervise a large number of Government departments, many only very indirectly concerned with the conduct of naval and military operations; it has had to deal or is still dealing with such complex questions as Women's Suffrage, Proportional Representation, Home Rule for Ireland, and the government of India; to name only a few; its members are not free to give undivided attention to the war, and not being in intimate touch with the great war departments have neither time nor opportunity to make themselves fully acquainted with the multifarious factors which require consideration before a correct decision on questions of naval or military policy can be given. Thus we are again suffering from the evils of over-centralization, and are combining in one authority what is virtually the supreme command in the war with the general administration of the Empire.

VALUE OF THE SMALL CABINET.

A small Cabinet concerned only with the conduct of the war, and consisting, under the presidency of the Prime Minister, of the heads of the great departments of War, Navy, and Foreign Affairs, would not only have first hand knowledge and authority, but could give its whole time to the task of winning the war. To these Mr. Wilkinson would add as members of the Cabinet the First Sea Lord and the Chief of Imperial General Staff. I do not agree that this is either necessary or desirable. If these two high officers attend every meeting of the small Cabinet and are recognized as its sole responsible advisers on naval and military affairs, the object which Mr. Wilkinson has in view will be attained without the doubtful expedient which has rarely in our history proved successful, of turning soldiers and sailors into Ministers of State.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BRITAIN'S ASIAN EMPIRE. THE AGA KHAN'S VISION OF THE FUTURE OF INDIA.

The Aga Khan is the head of the Ismaili Mahometans. He lives in Bombay, but his followers are found in East Africa and Central Asia, as well as in India. He is a prince whose loyalty to the British Empire has been abundantly proved. He is in the early forties, a man whose culture is both Eastern and Western, and who has travelled everywhere, talked to everybody, listened and remembered. The result of his travels and his varied knowledge and experience is a book, "India in Transition" (Warner, 18s.), which, coming at this moment, is certainly a remarkable and valuable political document. The author says: "In early life I thought that the noblest ideal for an Indian Mahometan of means or influence was to work for the education of his Islamic brethren." As he grew older, the horizon of service broadened, and the Aga Khan devoted himself to improving the conditions of the depressed classes, irrespective of their religious beliefs. In the new India the old religious feuds ever count for less. "A Moslem ruler, like the Nizam of Hyderabad, is respected and loved by his millions of Hindu subjects, while there are Hindu princes, such as the Maharajas of Gwalior and Kolhapur (to mention only two names), whose Mahometan subjects look upon them with almost filial affection and veneration." The Aga Khan looks at the country which he loves and finds it still the victim of poverty and ignorance. He admits, without any qualification, the many fine achievements of British rule. He is eager that India shall remain for all time within the British Empire. He repeats over and over again that India will need for generations the guiding hand of the British. But the poverty and ignorance cannot be ignored.

SOCIAL NEEDS.

Only 9 per cent. of the Indian people live in the towns. The great majority are illiterate peasants, "ill-clad villagers, men, women, and children, thin and weak, and made old beyond their years by a life of underfeeding and overwork." The Aga Khan wants to bring these millions into the sun, to teach them to read, to teach them how to cultivate their holdings scientifically, to make India yield the crops that she should yield, to change her into a land of happiness and prosperity.

The Aga Khan has studied constitutions and systems, and he does not share the foolish belief that salvation must come from a vote. He declares, indeed, that "parliamentary government, so far, has been markedly successful only in countries of relatively small area. He advocates for India a federal system. Each province should have a Parliament; the Lower Chamber elected on a limited franchise to represent the different races and communities, with members nominated by the Governor to represent the lower castes; the Senate partly nominated and partly European, with representatives of municipalities, universities, and chambers of commerce. These Parliaments would, he claims, have "the merit of truly reflecting Indian conditions of to-day." The Parliaments would legislate and control finance, but the Ministers would be chosen by the Governors, who should sometimes be Indians. The Aga Khan makes the interesting suggestion that, notably able reigning princes should be invited to leave their own kingdoms to be provincial Governors for a term.

The central Government would, under the Aga Khan Constitution, consist of the Viceroy and his Ministers and an Imperial Senate, something on the lines of the German Bundesrat, on which all the provinces and native States would be represented. The Aga Khan dreams of a confederate union of Asian States under the British flag. He believes that in a few years Afghanistan, Persia, and Mesopotamia would send their delegates to the Imperial Senate at Delhi, as well as East Africa, which he claims should be regarded as an Indian colony. This is a bold summary of an absorbingly interesting and comprehensive book. The author is always moderate and reasonable. He writes without prejudice and with a rare faculty for appreciating other points of view. Of course, he will not obtain universal agreement, but he will certainly aggravate thought.—S.D.

A LUCKY OFFICER.

An Australian soldier walking along Princes Street in Edinburgh passed an officer smartly dressed in kilt and diced cap. He looked at him, and nodded pleasantly, as if to a friend. The officer, noticing the neglect of an Army order, stopped the man and inquired why he had not saluted. "You're in luck," replied the Aussie; "had you been anybody but a Jock I would not have recognized you at all."

Our difficulties have arisen not because Ministers take too little naval and military advice, but because, as the reports of the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia Commissions show, they take too much, and take it without system.

If Ministers seek advice on the conduct of the war from a number of soldiers and sailors, taking this man's advice on one point and that man's on another, they are impressed chiefly by each individual soldier's power of expressing himself and of urging his views, and not by the one consideration which gives the advice value, namely, whether it is the result of careful and detailed examination of all the factors involved in the problem in question. Only the soldier with the machinery at his disposal to enable him to conduct such examination can prepare advice as it should be prepared. The others may occasionally be right; they will more often be wrong. The principles of separation of responsibility for command and administration and of military advice from one responsible authority having at his disposal organized machinery for its preparation are those upon which our chief enemy has long waged war, and waged it successfully. There are no others which have stood the test of war in like manner.—Daily Chronicle.

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[2963-5]

THE MENAGE OF INDIGESTION

to the General Health should neither be ignored nor treated lightly. It is always wise to regard indigestion as a serious menace; for this it is, most undoubtedly. Do not therefore dismiss a stomach ailment with the words: "It is only indigestion!" Think of what it might lead to. For it happens that neglect of this ailment in some cases has serious results. A simple remedy—yet one which has been proved times out of number for many years past to be safe and sure—is Beecbam's Pills. This popular medicine should always be taken as soon as any symptoms of digestive derangement make their appearance. The signs are well known. They include: biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, failing appetite and other familiar forms of indisposition. Be prompt to deal with such troubles. Do not allow them to gain a hold upon you. Remember that these symptoms do really matter. Adopt the best defensive measures against the menace of indigestion to Good Health by taking

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Sold in bottles, labelled prices: 6 bottles 4/6; 12 bottles 8/6; 24 bottles 16/6.

GRIMAULT'S

SYRUP

OF

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR

STUBBORN COUGHS

BRONCHITIS

WEAK LUNGS

CATARRH

CONSUMPTION

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME is a powerful and effective remedy for all the above ailments. It is sold in bottles of 1/6, 2/6, and 4/6.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME is a powerful and effective remedy for all the above ailments. It is sold in bottles of 1/6, 2/6, and 4/6.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME is a powerful and effective remedy for all the above ailments. It is sold in bottles of 1/6, 2/6, and 4/6.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME is a powerful and effective remedy for all the above ailments. It is sold in bottles of 1/6, 2/6, and 4/6.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[23]

R.M.

THE

BRANDY!

For Connoisseurs.



We have just received a large consignment of

REMY MARTIN & Co.'s

BRANDY from COGNAC

This firm was established in 1724 and have made and bottled the best Brandy ever since. Guaranteed of best Charente grape.

THORESEN & CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

Phone 450 Liquor Dept.

for a bottle or case.

Sales Agents:

MANNERS & BACKHOUSE

Canton.

"ASAHI BEER."



SOLE AGENTS: MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

Tel. No. 320 or 165.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO, by Messengers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
Managing Agents

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAID
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 27th Aug. 5 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 28th Aug. Noon.
NIJINTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 30th Aug. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUICHANG"	On 30th Aug. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 31st Aug. 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIKONG" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... TUESDAY, 27th Aug. at 1 P.M.
"HAIKONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 30th Aug. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pic).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFAIR & CO.
General Managers

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.
Agents

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
to	from	Str. from Colombo	MARSHALL	at
Colombo	from	Str. from Colombo	at	London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

B.E.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment). IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	Leave Suez	Due at	Due at
	about	about	MARSHALL	at
			at	London

The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSBORN & DUNCAN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be registered. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to—

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

(SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	110 MARU ... 12,300 tons	4th Sept. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	115 MARU ... 15,980 tons	18th Sept. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	116 MARU ... 9,600 tons	14th Sept. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	117 MARU ... 12,300 tons	19th Oct. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THUR, IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailing from Hongkong.

† FUSHIMI MARU ... Wed. 11th Sept. at 11 A.M.
† KASHIMA MARU ... Thurs. 19th Sept. at 11 A.M.
† Omitting Manila and/or Moji.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 521 and 522

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU. FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SINRII MARU	130,000	SAT. 31st Aug. Noon.
TENYO MARU	23,000	SUN. 5th Sept.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINGO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIACA AND IQUIQUE. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	15,400	Sept. 25th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 5274 and 5275. T. DAICO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI. SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to—

TELEPHONE 740.

F. RADAMELLE,
Agent, Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment to Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Pigeon Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"AFRICA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 3rd Sept. at 2 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMERAN LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 1st Sept. at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"ROSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 29th Aug. at 9 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" October 21st. "CHINA" September 24th.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Princess's Buildings. O. H. BUTTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Lee House Street, Tel. 1942.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Telegraphic communication with Waglan Lighthouse is interrupted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Per	Date
Philippine Islands		Tuesday, 27th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		Tuesday, 27th, 1.00 P.M.
STRAITS, BANGKOK, CEYLON, BOMBAY, ADEN, KOTRI and EUROPE via SOER		Tuesday, 27th, 1.15 P.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed		Tuesday, 27th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China		Tuesday, 27th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China		Tuesday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.
Boihow		Tuesday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.
Saigon		Tuesday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow and Foochow		Tuesday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow		Wednesday, 28th, 11.00 A.M.
Japan via Kaji		Wednesday, 28th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China		Wednesday, 28th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao		Thursday, 29th, 8.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Haiphong		Thursday, 29th, 9.00 A.M.
Tientsin		Friday, 30th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		Friday, 30th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands		Friday, 30th, 2.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO		Saturday, 31st, 9.45 A.M.
Shanghai and North China		Saturday, 31st, 10.30 A.M.
Philippine Islands		Sunday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
The Parcel Mail for United Kingdom will be closed on Saturday, 31st August, at 5 p.m.		Sunday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung		Tuesday, 3rd, 11.45 A.M.
FORMOSA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.		Tuesday, 3rd, 12.30 P.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	9.00 A.M.	
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.
Shatankok, Shatin, Sheungshui, Antau, Ping Shan and San Tin	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M.	5.00 P.M.
	Begin 5.00 P.M.	
	Letters 6.00 P.M.	
Wachow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
	1.30 P.M.	
Kongmoon	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
	Except Saturdays	
	8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Hamtan and Sammel	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Shamshui	4.00 P.M.	

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays	On Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
	1.30 P.M.		1.30 P.M.
Canton and Samshui	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shok Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kankong	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
	Except Saturdays		
	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Wachow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

ON SALE.

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY.

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 36 years.

Price \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Bookellers.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 26th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.	Day at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.55	29.81	29.68
Temperature	86	78	75
Humidity	73	95	99
Wind Direction	West	NE	East
Force	4	1	4
Weather	o	cd	o
Sea	—	—	1/2
Highest open-air Temperature on 25th	87		
Lowest open-air Temperature on 26th	75		

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 26th	
London.	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/6 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	3/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/8 1/2
Credita, at 4 months' sight	3/7 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/7 1/2
On Paris.	
Bank Bills, on demand	480 1/2
Credita, at 4 months' sight	497 1/2
On New York.	
Bank Bills, on demand	84 1/2
Credita, at 60 days' sight	84 1/2
On Bombay.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Calcutta.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Shanghai.	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	134 1/2
On Yokohama.	
On demand	150 1/2
On Manila.	
On demand	151 1/2
On Singapore.	
On demand	151 1/2
On Batavia.	
On demand	151 1/2
On Haiphong.	
On demand	11 1/2 p.m.
On Saigon.	
On demand	11 1/2 p.m.
On Bangkok.	
On demand	43 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 5.63 1/2
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$12.80
BANK SILVER, per oz.	49 1/2

WEATHER REPORT.

August 26th, 10.35.—Warning to Hongkong:—Typhoon filling up in Lat. 25 deg. N. Long. 114 deg. E.

August 26th at 12.15.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased considerably over Formosa and the east coast of China; and slightly elsewhere. The typhoon has entered the coast and is filling up to the north of Hongkong.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.29 inch. Total since January 1st, 74.62 inches, against an average of 64.08 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Road	S.W. winds, moderate; cloudy, rain.
Formosa Channel	S. winds, fresh to moderate.
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamouk	No. 1.
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Haikou	No. 1.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Our Electrical Repair and Electro-Plating Workshops have been REMOVED from Observation Point to more commodious Premises at 138, Praya East.

Our head office is transferred to King's Buildings, Top Floor, adjoining Messrs. BROSSARD & MOPIN.

The distributing store for retail cash sales remains next door to Powell's—14, Des Vaux Road.

Workshop 354.
Telephone Store 358.
Office 358A.

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL: 45,000,000 FRANCES
PAID UP: 22,500,000
(1/2 of the Capital, i.e., 15,000,000 FRANCES subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: Shanghai, Tientsin, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong, Yunnanfu.

BANKERS: In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Bedmond & Co.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: ANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold.

Terms on application. Of Banking and Exchange facilities for French exchange.

Special facilities for French exchange. M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

Hongkong Branch, Queen's Building, 5, Charter Road. Tel. 2440.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1918. 1147

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1918. 110

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital: £1,300,000
Reserve Fund: £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors: £1,300,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
T. C. DOWLING, Manager.
Hongkong, 16th May 1917. 41

WILLS'

"CAPSTAN NAVY CUT" CIGARETTES.

Fresh Stocks of

MAGNUM SIZE

"CAPSTAN NAVY CUT" CIGARETTES HAVE ARRIVED IN THE COLONY AND ARE NOW ON SALE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

1143

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital: \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds: \$15,000,000
Sterling: \$1,500,000, at 2/11—\$15,000,000
Silver: \$19,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors: \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. P. H. HODGKINS, Chairman.
G. T. M. EDWARDS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
S. H. DODD, Esq., W. L. PATTENSON, Esq.
C. E. GOSBAY, Esq., J. A. FLEMMING, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. LINDSAY, Hon. Mr. E. SHILLIM.
R. V. D. PARR, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

MANAGER: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED: On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 1 month, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 3 " 4 " "
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1918. 113

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital: £1,000,000
Subscribed: 1,135,000
Paid-up: 583,500
Reserve Fund: 550,000

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES: Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Shanghai, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

O. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 26th May, 1918. 1137

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CAWTHRA, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 104, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed: Yen 30,000,000
Capital Paid-up: Yen 22,000,000
Reserve Funds: Yen 6,800,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo and Yokohama.

FORMOSA—Keelung, Tainan, Taipei, Tamsui, Taichung, Tientsin, Tokyo.

OTHERS—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Harbin, Kwantung, Shanghai, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS: Capital and Commerce Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Paris.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of Asia, Australia, India, China, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be ascertained on application.

N. YANAGITA, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, 24th July, 1918. 1139

THE BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

(SPECIAL ADVISORY BY PARLIAMENTARY MANDATE OF 1912 APRIL, 1918.)

Authorized Capital: \$20,000,000
Paid-up Capital: \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES: BEIJING, HANKOW, CHANGCHUN, TIENTSIN, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, KANTON, SWATOW, YOKOHAMA, MANILA, CEBU, SOERABAYA, BATAVIA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, RANGOON, YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ, OSAKA, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1914. 1138